

A CHANCE.

PEACE AND PROFITS

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

If it was the Journal's war and the Journal's peace, neither the country nor the Journal has reason to be dissatisfied.

The recent death of Mr. Robert Macfarlane makes an unexpected vacancy in the Board. The way in which the Mayor fills this vacancy will be watched with the deepest interest. If he makes a bad appointment, or any but the best possible kind of an appointment, public indignation ought to be so loudly expressed that it will be more carefully watched in future vacancies occur. The Board will certainly not be so hasty this time.

The city and the school board cannot yet attempt this work. The Public Education Association does attempt it, but the public will supply the funds who carry it. It is very expensive in New York. It seems to cost one computer what is bought for the price of a typewriter. The part cannot be rightly justified for but a thousand children may be

In the use of arms is due to any racial attributes, temperament, qualities, or to sheer Yankee "get-there-attiveness," may be left to those with a fondness for speculation. It is probable that the Spaniard considers our fighting material to be decidedly amateurish. As Captain Bluntchill observes of the enemy in George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," "They're so deucedly unprofessional; why, they come right along, when, by general consent of all known tacticians, they should have been in full retreat."

Perhaps an explanation is to be found in the splendid capacity of our fighting men. There is an old saying that if you fight a Irishman you must not only "lick" him, but sit astride his chest and argue with him until you have convinced him that he's licked.

So it is with our Yankee troops. They may fight they won't stay licked. At El Caney, at La Quiñana, at Guayamo, and now at Manilla, the less they fight the more they fight.

It is the story of dogged pertinacity. It is the story of iron.

NAVAL GLORIES.

Dewey and Schley and Hobson and Bagley have taught us the worth of the new American navy, and have shown us how our naval position may be kept secure. This is the first country but if marines power were merely a matter of money, some other country might spend more for ironclads than we dared to invest, and buy a navy that would surpass ours. But our heroes have proved that a conquering navy is something that cannot be bought. American sailors are not in the market. If they were, Spain would have some if she had to mortgage the last of her crown jewels to get them.

By Henry George, Jr.

London, July 30, 1898

American railway and other securities," said he. "A vast amount of money or its equivalent is annually coming over the ocean as rent or an interest from commercial concerns. Any disaster to the United States, any interference with her continuous prosperity, must, of course, tend to lessen, if not stop the flow of revenue; so that all those who receive this revenue must be on the side of America in her conflict with Spain.

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Thus spoke Dr. Clark, a shrewd, radical Scotsman, a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and taking an active part in British movements for popular government—a democratic republican in heart and a real admirer of America and Americans. My observations here for the past three months make me think that in the main Dr. Clark is right in his conclusions as to the reason why the privileged class here regard the United States with friendly feelings.

I do not mean to say that all the "upper classes" of Great Britain admire the same manifestations of American privilege, for the most common feeling among them is, I think, that of contempt; and indeed I am certain that a large part of them have the generous and high instincts of other people, and would give up their advantage they possess if they saw it could be permanent.

RY GEORGE, JR.